

an electrode structure formed on said first substrate so as to create an electric field acting generally parallel to a plane of said liquid crystal layer; and

a plurality of pixels being defined in said liquid crystal layer,

each of said plurality of pixels including therein a plurality of domains having respective orientations for liquid crystal molecules, such that said orientation is different between a domain and another domain within said plane of said liquid crystal layer,

wherein each of said plurality of pixels is formed in correspondence to said electrode structure, said electrode structure comprising a first electrode and a second electrode formed on said first substrate with a mutual separation, said plurality of domains including a first domain adjacent to said first electrode, a second domain adjacent to said second electrode, and a third domain intervening between said first domain and said second domain, said liquid crystal molecules aligning, in said first and second domains, in a first direction forming a first angle with respect to a direction of said electric field within said plane of said liquid crystal layer, said liquid crystal molecules aligning, in said third domain in a second direction forming a second angle with respect to said direction of said electric field within said plane of said liquid crystal layer, wherein said second angle is larger than said first angle.

3. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said second angle is larger than about 50° and smaller than about 75°.

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4. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first and second electrodes extend parallel with each other, said first and second directions being in a symmetric relationship between a pair of mutually neighboring pixels with respect to an elongating direction of said first and second electrodes.

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7. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

- first and second, mutually opposing substrates;
- a liquid crystal layer confined between said first and second substrates;
- a plurality of mutually separated electrodes provided on said first substrate so as to create an electric field acting generally parallel to a plane of said liquid crystal layer therebetween; and
- a spacer member disposed between said first and second substrates, said liquid crystal layer being formed of a liquid crystal having an initial resistivity of about 1×10^{14} cm,
- said spacer releasing an impurity to said liquid crystal layer.

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11. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

- first and second, mutually opposing substrates;
- a liquid crystal layer confined between said first and second substrates;

a plurality of electrodes formed on said first substrate so as to create an electric field acting generally parallel to a plane of said liquid crystal layer therebetween; and

a plurality of pixels being defined in said liquid crystal layer,

each of said plurality of pixels including a plurality of domains having respective, mutually different electro-optic properties,

wherein said liquid crystal layer has, in each of said plurality of pixels, a thickness that changes in a direction perpendicular to a direction of said electric field acting generally parallel to said plane of said liquid crystal layer.

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18. (Amended) A method of fabricating a liquid crystal display device, said liquid crystal display device comprising: first and second, mutually opposing substrates, a liquid crystal layer confined between said first and second substrates, and an electrode provided on said first substrate so as to create an electric field acting generally in a plane of said liquid crystal layer, said method comprising the step of:

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exposing a molecular alignment film formed on each of said first and second substrates to a polarized ultraviolet radiation,

wherein said step of exposing said molecular alignment film is conducted in a state that a plane of polarization of said polarized ultraviolet radiation coincides with a desired alignment direction of liquid crystal molecules constituting said liquid crystal layer.
